

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—Sings.

LAUREL THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—Sings.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Sings.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Sings.

BARNUM'S MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM, No. 472 Broadway.—Sings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 60 Broadway.—Sings.

MELBOURNE CONCERT HALL, No. 63 Broadway.—Sings.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, No. 63 Broadway.—Sings.

GALVIER CONCERT ROOM, No. 63 Broadway.—Sings.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 63 Broadway.—Sings.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 63 Broadway.—Sings.

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launched in September last from the yard of Thos. Collier, Esq., in this city, and is the fifth steamer built by him now in China.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to May 26 state that the English residents at Rio and the Brazilians were surprised and astonished at the aspect of the American revolution. Business was very dull. The government has ordered two Brazilian frigates to proceed to Hampton Roads, where on frigates shall await them.

The Fifteenth New York regiment, Colonel J. McLeod Murphy, struck their tents at Willet's Point on Saturday, and were taken in a steamer to Elizabethport, where the cars of the Central Railroad were waiting for them. The train, consisting of seventeen cars, started at a late hour in the evening, going by the way of Reading and Harrisburg to Baltimore.

The Eleventh Massachusetts regiment reached this city yesterday morning from Boston, and were received in the most enthusiastic manner by thousands of our citizens who had assembled to greet them. The natives of Massachusetts residing in New York and vicinity received them at the wharf and accompanied them to the Park, where they were addressed in a most patriotic manner by Mr. Richard Warren. After resting and refreshing themselves, at three o'clock the regiment departed for Washington by the New Jersey Central Railroad. An account of their reception and the speeches and ceremonies on the occasion are given elsewhere.

It was expected that an examination of the witnesses in the case of Captain Baker and the thirteen privates of the Savannah would have been commenced on Saturday; but, in consequence of the absence of testimony on the part of the government, application was made for a further postponement. The prisoners were not brought up, and on the application of their counsel the examination was, by the consent of Mr. Ethan Allen, United States Assistant District Attorney, postponed until Wednesday next, at one o'clock, to be held at the Tombs, in order to avoid the necessity of parading this large body of war prisoners through the streets.

Governor Edward Clark, who became the executive of Texas through the aid of a few of the politicians of that State, has put the finishing touch to legalizing robbery. In his last proclamation he declared in effect that it is treason to be honest, and that any person who is found guilty of paying his just debts shall suffer the penalty of death. Lest this may appear an exaggeration, we quote his language. He says:—"It will also be treason for any citizen of Texas to pay any debts now owing by him to a citizen of either of the States or Territories now at war with the Confederate States of America." If the portrait of "Edward Clark, Governor of the State of Texas," does not grace the "Rogue's Gallery" in every city in Christendom, we do not see what further use there is for such an institution.

After to-day no more letters will go to the Pacific coast by steamers. All mail matter for California, Oregon and Washington Territory will be sent by a daily overland mail.

The statement that Hon. John J. Crittenden would offer his compromise in Congress during the extra session, and if it was rejected that he would advise Kentucky to secede, is contradicted by authority.

To-day the Legislature of Virginia, organized under the authority of the Wheeling Convention, will meet in the new State Capitol in that city.

Major General Pillow, commander of the rebel forces in Tennessee, the Memphis papers say, has received official intelligence that a bearer of despatches has arrived from the representatives of the bogus confederacy in Europe, with advices that England and France have decided to protect their commerce on this continent—that is, to open the Southern ports—and that each government has ordered twenty additional ships from their respective navies to reinforce their squadrons already here. And further, that negotiations for a European loan had so far progressed as to have secured propositions to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, and that the Southern confederacy would be recognized by all the Powers of Europe in a very short time. All this news is exclusive to General Pillow.

Lieutenant Crittenden, "a seceder," son of John J. Crittenden, was challenged to fight a duel at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 24th June, by Lieutenant L. L. Jones, on account of the former making fun of the American flag. Crittenden refused to fight.

The Kansas First regiment, with a party of United States regulars, numbering in all two thousand five hundred men, left Kansas City, Mo., on the 24th of June, it is supposed for Fort Smith, Arkansas. If this should be the case there will be some additional howling about "invading the sacred soil."

Funds necessary to pay the July interest on the Kentucky State debt have been forwarded from Frankfort to this city. The amount is nearly \$100,000. In Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, this act would be unlawful. In Texas it would be treason.

According to the Norfolk papers, Ellsworth's Zouaves are diminishing in numbers very fast. Upwards of fifty have already been slaughtered by the "Jackson Avengers," a body of terrible fellows who took a solemn oath that each should slay his proportion of the whole number. According to the reports, the Zouaves have to be whipped before they will consent to stand guard, and that two or three are picked off every night. Nine were killed on Friday last.

Governor Rector, of Arkansas, has received information that two thousand Union troops, "composed of Dutch and niggers," were approaching the borders of that State, and causing great alarm among the citizens.

The bogus confederacy has given notice that they will accept the services of all volunteers direct, without coming through their State governments, provided they are armed even with shot guns or hunting rifles.

Col. Harry Maury has succeeded Col. Hardee in the command of Fort Morgan, which is held by the rebels, in Mobile harbor.

The Charleston papers say that Capt. Mercer, now in command of the steamer Wabash, which is blockading the port of Charleston, was rearred in the Orphan Asylum of that city.

The cotton market was firm on Saturday, with sales of 1,200 to 1,500 bales, closing on the basis of 14 1/2 c. for middling uplands. Flour was heavy and lower, and the market closed at a decline of 10 c. to 20 c. per barrel, while transactions were made to a fair extent. Wheat was quite heavy, and closed at a decline of 20 c. per bushel; at the conclusion sales were freely made. Corn was less buoyant and active; prime shipping lots were in fair demand at previous prices, while other descriptions were easier. Pork was rather firm for money, with sales at \$14 50 a \$14 75, with a small lot reported at \$15, prime sold at \$10 a \$10 25. Sugars were steady, with sales of 400 bags, and 100 boxes, on terms given in another column. Coffee was steady, with limited sales. For a statement of stock we refer to another page. Freight was continued to be restricted, and rates were firm, with liberal shipments of grain to English ports, and some engagements for the Continent at full prices.

THE HON. BEN. WOOD'S CONFERENCE.—The Hon. Ben. Wood called a most important conference of democratic editors at the Astor House last week, where they sat for an entire day with closed doors. They excluded the public and the reporters. Notwithstanding this extraordinary and mysterious council, we have not heard that there was any decrease in the number of volunteers offering themselves for the war; nor do we observe any change in the public mind as to the continuation of the war. What the effect would have been if the Convention had sat with open doors it is impossible for us to tell.

The Meeting of Congress—The Administration, the Army and the People.

On Thursday of this week, the Fourth day of July, the two houses of the Congress of the United States will assemble in extraordinary session in the Capitol at Washington, in pursuance of President Lincoln's proclamation of April last, and for the express purpose of aiding and directing the policy of the administration in the great work of the suppression of our Southern rebellion. The loyal people of the whole country and the formidable armies which they have sent into the field are anxiously awaiting this meeting of Congress, but with a prevailing confidence in the adoption of a system of measures, warlike and financial, wisely calculated to bring this war to an end in behalf of the "integrity of the Union" in a single campaign.

To this end we are assured that the President's message will urge a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the war; that the Cabinet are a unit in support of this policy, and that the legislation of the two houses will be harmoniously directed to this one great common object, and to nothing else. Meanwhile, however, with an unbounded faith in the patriotism and military knowledge and sagacity of Gen. Scott, our loyal soldiers and citizens are perplexed, and are becoming uneasy, with a military policy of "masterly inactivity," which they cannot comprehend. Col. Blair, of Missouri, in his significant speech in this city the other evening, said that it is evident "that the people are craving for action on the part of those who are in the field," and that with "the greatest General of the age," and "with such fine soldiers and so many of them, it is a matter of surprise that we have not done anything." Now, considering that this Col. Blair is a republican member of Congress from Missouri, that he has a brother in the Cabinet, and that he is himself held in very high regard by Mr. Lincoln, there is something, we say, very significant in this "surprise" that "our army has not done anything."

Taking advantage of this "surprise," the advocates of a compromise have been encouraged to come forward and feel the public pulse. Thus it appears that, upon some mysterious invitation, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, as the volunteer agent of the "Confederate States," has recently, inco, honored the city of New York with his presence. At about the same time the Hon. Ben. Wood and his democratic editorial compromise convention are found in session at the Astor House, denouncing the war and the "despotic policy" of the administration, and in a roundabout way suggesting the recognition of the government of Jefferson Davis. And next we hear that a patriotic peace-maker has been arrested by our Superintendent of Police for circulating a petition for an armistice and a National Convention. But we cannot discover that any of these peace or compromise movements, or rumors, have made the slightest impression upon the public mind in favor of peace or compromise under existing circumstances. Our loyal people, on the contrary, though less demonstrative, appear to be more sternly resolved than ever against any compromising in advance of the disarming of Davis and his rebellious confederates.

But still, while our loyal people and our patriotic soldiers are thus impatient for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and while this is the declared policy of Mr. Lincoln, the question remains unanswered: Why has our army not done anything? Why does Beauregard continue to occupy Manassas Junction, and extend his lines in front of a superior force? Why does General Butler delay the reparation of the blunder at Big Bethel? Why is the rebel Johnston still permitted to harass the loyal people at and around Harper's Ferry, and to eat up their substance, with an overwhelming Union force idly looking on from the outside of the river? We cannot answer. We hear that our armies are held back because the administration does not wish to move them forward in advance of the assent and co-operation of Congress.

We have been content thus far with the simple explanation that the administration relies upon the head of the army, and that General Scott is quite sure that while he is strengthened the enemy is weakened and demoralized by delay. The war, however, cannot safely be pursued much longer upon this system. Our Congress meets on the Fourth of July, the one house Congress of the "Confederate States" will meet in Richmond on the 20th, unless prevented by the onward movements of our armies; but from present appearances this interruption will not occur. In all probability, however, there will be such a formidable federal military cordon threatening the occupation of Richmond by the 20th that the rebel Congress may be induced to open negotiations for peace; and who can say that this idea is not entertained in the councils of our Cabinet?

Three months ago some of our most radical republican party journals, the New York Tribune at the head of them, pleaded earnestly from day to day in favor of quietly permitting the revolted States to try the experiment of an independent government. At that time, we suspect, there was a voice or two in the Cabinet of which the Tribune was but the echo. Some such influences may still be felt by the administration. At all events, we know that England, in the matter of this war, occupies towards our government a very offensive and menacing attitude. We know, too, that the annexation of Canada has long been a favorite idea with Mr. Seward, and we know that Spain, in her project of seizing free Dominica and turning it over to her system of African slavery, and in her designs upon Mexico, has given a strong cause of displeasure to our anti-slavery Cabinet. Linking all these things together, we are free to say that our recent proposition for an armistice with the South, and a compromise, including a warlike coalition for the employment of our Northern and Southern armies against England and Spain, in Canada and Mexico, does not appear to be an impossibility.

That the hope of a compromise lies at the bottom of this otherwise inexplicable inactivity of our armies we have reason to believe; and what better way can there be for the settlement of our domestic troubles than a warlike union for the expansion of our territories and our power, North and South, against our European commercial rivals and enemies, constantly intriguing for our destruction and the control of this continent? Peace or war, the Fourth of July will doubtless lift the veil which now hangs between us and the administration, and the 20th of July may, perhaps, bring us some astonishing overtures of peace.

A Prince Convenient for the South Carolinians.

Most opportunely for the South Carolinians, Prince Alfred, of England, the second son of Queen Victoria, is now on his travels in Canada, and, at our last advices, was enjoying himself at Ottawa City. According to the veracious chronicler of the London Times, or by their own confession, if this be one of the subjects about which Russell's letters were "altered," the South Carolinians desire a Prince, and here is one ready to their hands. At the North we are somewhat busy with war matters just at present, and have but little time and less inclination to make feasts, parade, dance and merry in honor of Prince Alfred, as we did for the declaration of his royal elder brother South Carolina, therefore, can have the whole field to herself. We shall send no committees to Ottawa to interfere with her delegation. We shall hold out no counter attractions to eclipse her invitation. She may go in and win, if she can, with our best wishes and without any opposition.

It seems almost Providential that, just as the cavaliers of the Palmetto State were heating the air with their ardent aspirations for royalty, a live Prince should disembark upon this continent and journey within hearing distance of their cries. A Prince, too, whom England, in the multiplicity of its royal family, can well spare. A Prince who, in lineage, in manners, in temper, in everything, will just suit the well born, gentlemanly, free spirited, chivalric sons of the sunny South. Why should not the South Carolinians, then, take this Prince Alfred as their king? Verily, the coincidences referred to seem so remarkable, and the arrival of Prince Alfred so apropos, that we cannot help thinking the little arrangement will be made, and all parties be satisfied.

There need certainly be no fear of opposition from England. The London Times, which is popularly supposed to control events the world over, has already pronounced in favor of the scheme by the prominence it has given to South Carolina's advertisement, "Wanted a King." The royal family will be only too glad to settle a younger son so comfortably; for all younger sons are troubles and bothers, more especially when they are of blood royal, have wills of their own, lead an amphibious existence, and pummel their elder brothers—and Alfred is one of just that kidney. The English people will cordially agree with the London Times and the Queen. And, as for the government, it is to be supposed that Lord John Russell would fall in such a crisis! Would he, who could discover a precedent for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southern confederacy, neglect to notice that Portugal sent over a royal son to be Emperor of Brazil, and that Brazil is exactly what the Times defines the South to be—"An aristocracy based upon a monarchy." There's a precedent for you; and England is a government of precedents. What with the Times, the Queen, Lord John, the cotton lords and the gentlemen who think that our democratic bubble has burst into aristocratic fragments, the thing, so far as England is concerned, is an affair settled. All the objects to be gained by a recognition of a Southern confederacy, and very many more, could thus be easily obtained by her, while the embarrassments of the present situation could be entirely avoided.

Nor would there be any difficulty about South Carolina, or, indeed, about the entire South. The Southern people are not well satisfied with Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet. They think Jeff. a mere martinet, and they know that Floyd, Cobb & Co. are only waiting to get money into the treasury in order to repeat the nice little game of "fill your pockets and run," which they practised so successfully at the North. South Carolina is certain—the London Times correspondent (or the tamperer with his letters) assures that. Her people are gentlemen and gentlemen, and only ask to be titled, to have the entree at court, and to put their dainties and carriages in livery, and they are an aristocracy ready made. All white persons would belong to the nobility, their rank to be graded by the number of niggers each owned—one chattel making a knight; twenty, a lord, &c. The poor whites, who own no negroes at all, would compose that strata of society known as the middle, or middling class, being eligible for a title whenever they could buy or steal any slave property. So South Carolina would be arranged.

The rest of the Southern States have become so accustomed to following South Carolina in all her vagaries that they will go wherever she leads. Having changed their republican form of government for a military despotism, they will easily settle into a monarchy, and will find Alfred and his suite easier and cheaper to maintain than Jeff. Davis and his clique. About Virginia there would doubtless be a little trouble. Her people faulted the Prince of Wales during his visit to Richmond, and, in fact, seem almost destitute of Southern civility and breeding. Besides, General Scott is so attached to the "Mother of Presidents," and has located so many thousands of Northern men upon her "sacred soil," that it will perhaps be best for all parties to let us have her without more ado. With the aid of the British fleet, which is coming over soon, there is no question but that the remaining Southern States would be able to tear themselves away from the Union with but little difficulty. In the new dominion they would form they would scarcely miss the poor Old Dominion they have bamboozled so shamefully.

Let the chivalry of South Carolina, then, meet in convention and appoint a delegation to wait upon Prince Alfred and invite him to reign over them. If they will make their coming and their errand known, we will present them with free passes and insure them against hanging and other accidents en route. Pack and proceed to Canada, then, Messieurs descendants of the cavaliers, and good luck go with you.

MARKED BATTERIES.—When Norfolk was lost to the government two thousand five hundred pieces of artillery were lost with it—a larger number than the first Napoleon captured during his entire campaign. These are for the most part guns of heavy calibre, and many of them rifled cannon. The rebels have distributed probably a thousand of them all over the South, where they are now planted in marked batteries to harass the troops of the government wherever they meet them. In addition to these the rebels possess at the present time not less than two thousand cannon. If we include those stolen from the forts which they seized, and the number since manufactured at the Tredegar Works in Richmond,

and in other foundries all over the South, will leaving fifteen hundred guns in Norfolk.

How long these guns are to be permitted to remain in Norfolk is a question of time, and how much longer the rebels are to continue constructing marked batteries is a mere question of time also.

Proposed Liberation of Canada.

The reinforcements which are being sent out by England to the British Provinces indicate as plainly as any overt act of hostility can do her intentions and policy in regard to this country. The Canadian government has made no request for these troops; its territory is situated at a distance from the seat of war; and even were it not so it is perfectly well able to maintain the police of its frontier. The fact that England thinks it necessary to take these extraordinary precautions, coupled with the strengthening of her fleet by gunboats and other evidences of aggressive designs, proves clearly that her neutrality is but a mask, to be thrown aside when it suits her convenience. If sincere in this policy, she has nothing to fear from us. Wherefore, then, this premature apprehension for the safety of her dependencies, unless she is about to do some act that will endanger them?

There can be no better evidence of intended bad faith than a preparation for its consequences by the party contemplating it. The same instinct that teaches us to guard against treachery on the part of individuals warns us not to be taken unprepared by covert movements on the part of governments. It would be criminal, it would be absurd in us, were we to neglect the premonitions we are receiving in the concentration of military and naval forces by Great Britain in these latitudes. They are on too large a scale for the protection of interests which cannot possibly be imperilled so long as her declared policy of neutrality is honestly maintained. They are contemptibly below the amount of strength required should she come to an open rupture with us.

Just look what her position would be in such an eventuality. She might, to be sure, do us some damage with her fleets; but that would be more than counterbalanced by the losses that we would inflict on her commercial marine. On land she would not maintain the struggle against us for a single month. Geographically, Canada belongs to the United States, and there is every reason to believe that if we were to send an army there sufficient for their protection its inhabitants would at once declare their independence of the mother country. In the Upper Province there is a decided preference for our institutions, while in the Lower the benefits resulting from a free interchange of agricultural and commercial productions would go far to smooth away the prejudices arising from differences of race and religion. In view, therefore, of the preparations which Great Britain is making to pick a quarrel with us, it becomes the duty of Congress and the government to take such measures as will defeat and punish her for bad faith. In the meanwhile every effort should be made to reconcile the unhappy differences which have arrayed the two great sections of the country in arms against each other. To the South as to the North it must now be apparent that the sympathy and aid of the European governments in this unnatural and fratricidal quarrel can only be obtained at the price of its liberties. No present help that it might secure by it could compensate the former for the loss of self-respect and eternal dishonor, to say nothing of the positive political disadvantages that it would entail.

We do not as yet see very clearly how, but we nevertheless entertain a confident belief that means can be found, to put a stop to this unhappy contest. The presence of a common danger in the impending interference of the European governments will go some way to further a reconciliation. The pride of country, be it entertained by Northern or Southern breasts, will not tamely brook the idea of their taking advantage of our present difficulties to promote their selfish and dishonest schemes. Let England, therefore, beware of a change in the political situation as sudden and unexpected as was the simultaneous uprising of the North at President Lincoln's appeal. If she pushes her double dealing too far she will again find herself caught as much by surprise as she was by that magnificent demonstration.

A reconciliation once effected between the government and the Southern malcontents, there would be at the immediate disposition of the former, for purposes of invasion, an army of two hundred thousand men—some 600 troops as any in the world. With these Canada could be overrun in a fortnight, and every relic of British supremacy swept from her soil. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland would follow without the necessity of striking a blow, political grievances having already done the work of disaffection there.

In the Southern portion of our continent the vindication of our traditional policy could be rendered just as complete. The large armies that would immediately become available from the reunion of the divided sections would enable us to crush out there every vestige of foreign interference. These are prospects that should incite every true patriot to exert himself for the reconciliation of our unhappy differences. There never was a crisis in which the power and glory of the republic were placed in more imminent peril; there never was and never will be one in which they are capable of greater extension.

AN EXAMPLE FOR NEW YORK.—The contrast between the volunteer regiments sent to the seat of war from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and those which start from New York, is very remarkable. The New England regiments go fully and excellently armed and equipped, and are provided with everything necessary for their comfort and convenience, from Bibles, baggage wagons and hospital ambulances, to pails, kettles, shovels and picks. Our regiments, on the contrary, start half clothed, wearing basted uniforms and wooden soled shoes; armed with inferior muskets, or with no muskets at all; without wagons and with no conveyance for the sick and wounded, and, in most cases, without a match to light, or a kettle to swing over a camp fire. The result of this difference in the equipment of the regiments is that the New England boys go to work immediately upon their arrival at the seat of war, and are ready to advance at an hour's notice, while our regiments are engaged, for a week or two, in procuring necessities which should have been furnished them here. The ultimate consequence of all this is that we have

discontent and dissension in those regiments, and none in those from New England.

Will the Military Authorities take a trip to this city and see the New England regiments on parade? They will see what our regiments are not, and may learn a lesson from New England's example for the better.

SPANISH DESIGNS IN AMERICA.—We have published a translation of an article from the Cronica de Ambos Mundos of Madrid, respecting the colonizing policy of Spain in the New World. In this article it is openly avowed that the design of Spain is not only to retain her hold of Domingo, but to annex Hayti and proceed with the work of national aggrandizement all over the West Indies and Central and South America. Speculating upon the consequences of this aggressive line of conduct, the journal referred to says:—

In regard to diplomatic complications, they need not be expected to be feared. One nation alone would have been able to prevent Spain from entering the position in America, and this one is not now, nor will she be. The civil war which has broken out in the former confederacy of the United States, and its division into two confederations of the Northern and Southern States, renders it absolutely impossible for either to undertake the maintenance of the application of the Monroe Doctrine, or to think of any territorial acquisitions, as well as at the same time, maintaining its position in America, and preventing it from endeavoring to cause those Powers to lose their colonies on the same continent.

This defiant tone is admitted to proceed from the knowledge of our domestic troubles, and it is the duty of the government as Washington to recent the insult with all promptitude. We must let Spain see that we have the power to control her as well as our own rebels. It would be well, however, for North and South to combine in sweeping the Spanish power from American waters, and, at the same time, in wresting her North American possessions from the grasp of England. There would be